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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/643,601

Applicant(s)

HIND ET AL.

Examiner

ASHLEY D. TURNER

Art Unit

2154

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 June 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-946)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SF/ICE)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 8/18/2003
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

1. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 9-12 are re rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non- statutory subject matter.

Independent claim 9, which is drawn to a system for circumventing the operation of content blocking logic in a markup delivery system, the system comprising: detections logic for detecting content blocking logic; and variable aliasing logic responsive to said detecting logic, said variable aliasing logic having a configuration for replacing content references in markup with aliases for said references. For the claim to be statutory it must result in useful, concrete, tangible results. Regarding the system of claim 9 in paragraph [0035] the instant specification intransigence evidences that claim 9 is software per se hence it is non –statutory.

Claims 10-12, which are dependent on claim 9, are rejected for the same, as they also contain non-statutory subject matter.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1,2,7,9,11,13,14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gnagy (US 7,058,633 B1) in view of Shafer (US 2002/0191619 A1).

Referring to claim 1, Gnagy discloses a method for circumventing the operation of content blocking logic in a markup language document delivery system, the method comprising the steps of: determining the operation of content blocking logic; locating in markup a reference to content (Col.3 lines 25-35); replacing in said markup said reference with an alias i.e. substitute file (Col.5 lines 65- Col. 6 lines 17); and, serving said markup to a requesting browser (Col. 1 lines 50-64); Gnagy did not disclose replacement with said alias circumvents the operation of said content blocking logic. The general concept of replacement with said alias circumvents the operation of said content blocking logic is well known in the art as taught by Shafer. Shafer discloses replacement with said alias circumvents the operation of said content blocking logic. (Paragraph [0041] The access protocol client transmits an "xml-mode" command (40) to CLI module 34. In response, CLI module 34 executes the xml-mode command (42), which transforms the existing CLI connection into a communication path for the XML-based API. In one embodiment, management server module 32 replaces CLI module 34, e.g., using the UNIX Exec command (44). The client application then communicates directly with management server

module 32 using the XML-based API presented by management server module 32 (46) and the existing communication channel. Following execution of the Exec command, management server module 32 assumes control of the access session previously opened between CLI module 34 and the access protocol client on the client machine. At that point, the router presents the XML API to the client application, and management server module 32, in effect, acts as a web server. FIG. 4 is a block diagram illustrating a network router incorporating a management interface that supports an XML-based API. XML is one example of an extensible markup language in the class encompassed by the Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) specification, and will be described herein for purposes of illustration. The official XML specification is governed by the World Wide Web Consortium and is available on the web at <http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml>. The structure of the XML tags communicated via the XML API may be defined using Data Type Definition (DTD) files, XML Schema Language files, or other similar devices for XML tag definition. As an example, the XML tags may conform to the evolving JUNOScript.TM. API developed by Juniper Networks, Inc. of Sunnyvale, Calif. The JUNOScript.TM. API is described, for example, in JUNOScript.TM. API Guide and Reference, Version 4.3, available from Juniper Networks, Inc., the entire content of which is incorporated herein by reference). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Gnagy to include replacement with said alias circumvents the operation of said content blocking logic in order to provide backup files for the original file in the event the original file is corrupted.

Claim 13 is likewise rejected using the same reasoning and citations for claim 1 since they recite identical limitations and are distinguished only by statutory category.

Referring to claim 2, Gnagy discloses all the limitations of claim 2 which is described above. Gnagy also discloses subsequent to serving step, replacing said alias with a new alias; and serving said markup with said new alias to the requesting browser (Col. 1 lines 50-64) and (Col. 3 lines 25-30).

Claim 14 is likewise rejected using the same reasoning and citations for claim 1 since they recite identical limitations and are distinguished only by statutory category.

Referring to claim 7 Gnagy discloses the all the limitations of claim 7 which is described above. Gnagy also discloses wherein said replacing step comprises the step of formulating said alias from said reference; and replacing said reference with said alias (Col.5 lines 65- Col. 6 lines 17).

Claim 19 is likewise rejected using the same reasoning and citations for claim 7 since they recite identical limitations and are distinguished only by statutory category.

Referring to claim 9 Gnagy disclose a system for circumventing the operation of content blocking logic in a markup delivery system, the system comprising: detection logic for detecting content blocking logic (Col. 4 lines 15-34). Gnagy did not disclose variable aliasing logic responsive to said detecting logic, said variable aliasing logic having a configuration for

replacing content references in markup with aliases for said references. The general concept of variable aliasing logic responsive to said detecting logic, said variable aliasing logic having a configuration for replacing content references in markup with aliases for said references.

is well known in the art as taught by Shafer. Shafer discloses variable aliasing logic responsive to said detecting logic, said variable aliasing logic having a configuration for replacing content references in markup with aliases for said references. (Paragraph [0041] The access protocol client transmits an "xml-mode" command (40) to CLI module 34. In response, CLI module 34 executes the xml-mode command (42), which transforms the existing CLI connection into a communication path for the XML-based API. In one embodiment, management server module 32 replace CLI module 34, e.g., using the UNIX Exec command (44). The client application then communicates directly with management server module 32 using the XML-based API presented by management server module 32 (46) and the existing communication channel. Following execution of the Exec command, management server module 32 assumes control of the access session previously opened between CLI module 34 and the access protocol client on the client machine. At that point, the router presents the XML API to the client application, and management server module 32, in effect, acts as a web server. FIG. 4 is a block diagram illustrating a network router incorporating a management interface that supports an XML-based API. XML is one example of an extensible markup language in the class encompassed by the Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) specification, and will be described herein for purposes of illustration. The official XML specification is governed by the World Wide Web Consortium and is available on the web at <http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml>. The structure of the XML tags communicated via the XML API may be defined using Data Type Definition (DTD)

files, XML Schema Language files, or other similar devices for XML tag definition. As an example, the XML tags may conform to the evolving JUNOScript.TM. API developed by Juniper Networks, Inc. of Sunnyvale, Calif. The JUNOScript.TM. API is described, for example, in JUNOScript.TM. API Guide and Reference, Version 4.3, available from Juniper Networks, Inc., the entire content of which is incorporated herein by reference). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Shafer to include variable aliasing logic responsive to said detecting logic, said variable aliasing logic having a configuration for replacing content references in markup with aliases for said references in order to provide backup files for the original file in the event the original file is corrupted.

Referring to claim 11, further comprising an alias table comprising a plurality of entries, each entry correlating an alias with corresponding content (Col. 4 lines 15-34).

Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gnagy(US 7,058,633 B1) in view of Shafer (US 2002/0191619 A1)further in view of Wolfe (US 6,397,246) in view of Iwamoto (US 5,715,462).

Referring to claim 8, Shafer and Gnagy discloses all the limitations of claim 8 which is described above . Gnagy did not disclose encoding a string based upon a uniform resource identifier in said reference, interspersing at least one file system delimiter in said encoded string to generate a

simulated path to supplemental content; combining a network address for a local file system with said simulated path; and, recording said simulated path and a correlation to said reference in an alias table for use when de-referencing said URI into said simulated path. The general concept of encoding a string based upon a uniform resource identifier (URI) in said reference; interspersing at least one file system delimiter in said encoded string to generate a simulated path to said supplemental content; combining a network address for a local file system with said simulated path; and, recording said simulated path and a correlation to said reference in an alias table for use when de-referencing said URI into said simulated path is well known in the art as taught by Wolfe. Wolfe discloses encoding a string based upon a uniform resource identifier (URI) in said reference (Col.2 lines 50-57); interspersing at least one file system delimiter in said encoded string to generate a simulated path to said supplemental content (Col.2 lines 33-40); combining a network address for a local file system with said simulated path (Col.2 lines 33-40); and, recording said simulated path and a correlation to said reference in an alias table for use when de-referencing said URI into said simulated path (Col.4 lines 20-26) and (Col. 8 lines 35-40). Wolfe did not disclose formulating said alias from said reference; and, replacing said reference with said alias. The general concept of formulating said alias from said reference; and, replacing said reference with said alias is well known in the art as taught by Iwamoto. Iwamoto discloses formulating said alias i.e. substitute file from said reference i.e. system files; and replacing said reference with said alias (Abstract lines 4-10). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Wolfe to include formulating said alias from said reference; and, replacing said reference with said alias in order to provide backup files for the original file in the event the original file is corrupted.

Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gnagy (US 7,058,633 B1) in view of Shafer (US 2002/0191619 A1) in view of Wolfe (US 6,397,246) further in view of Iwamoto (US 5,715,462).

Referring to Claim 20 Gnagy discloses all the limitations of claim 20 which is described above. Gnagy did not disclose encoding a string based upon a uniform resource identifier (URI) in said reference; interspersing at least one file system delimiter in said encoded string to generate a simulated path supplemental content; combining a network address for a local file system with said simulated path; and, recording said simulated path and a correlation to said reference in an alias table for use when de-referencing said URI said simulated path. The general concept of encoding a string based upon a uniform resource identifier (URI) in said reference interspersing at least one file system delimiter in said encoded string to generate a simulated path to said supplemental content; combining a network address for a local file system with said simulated path; and, recording said simulated path and a correlation to said reference in an alias table for use when de-referencing said URI into said simulated path is well known in the art as taught by Wolfe. Wolfe discloses encoding a string based upon a uniform resource identifier (URI) in said reference (Col.2 lines 50-57); interspersing at least one file system delimiter in said encoded string to generate a simulated path to said supplemental content (Col.2 lines 33-40); combining a network address for a local file system with said simulated path (Col.2 lines 33-40); and, recording said simulated path and a correlation to said reference in an alias table for use when

de-referencing said URI into said simulated path(Col.4 lines lines 20-26) and (Col. 8 lines 35-40). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Gnagy to include encoding a string based upon a uniform resource identifier (URI) in said reference interspersing at least one file system delimiter in said encoded string to generate a simulated path to said supplemental content; combining a network address for a local file system with said simulated path; and, recording said simulated path and a correlation to said reference in an alias table for use when de-referencing said URI into said simulated path in order to provide protection from large surges in traffic. Wolfe did not disclose formulating said alias from said reference; and, replacing said reference with said alias. The general concept of formulating said alias from said reference; and, replacing said reference with said alias is well known in the art as taught by Iwamoto. Iwamoto discloses formulating said alias i.e. substitute file from said reference i.e. system files; and replacing said reference with said alias (Abstract lines 4-10). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Wolfe to include formulating said alias from said reference; and, replacing said reference with said alias in order to provide backup files for the original file in the event the original file is corrupted.

6. Claim 3, 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gnagy (US 7,058,633 B1) in view of Shafer (US 2002/0191619 A1) and in view of Beaumont (US 2002/0169890 A1).

Referring to claim 3 Gnagy discloses all the limitations of claim 3 which is described above. Gnagy also discloses wherein said new alias is selected from a set of aliases (Col. 3 lines 15-30). Wolfe did not disclose in a round- robin manner. The general concept of having a set of aliases in a round robin manner is well known in the art as taught by Beaumont. Beaumont discloses a set of aliases in a round robin manner ([0004] lines 5-10). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Wolfe to include a set of aliases in a round robin manner in order to allow data to hop from one device to another until it reaches its destination.

Claim 15 is likewise rejected using the same reasoning and citations for claim 3 since they recite identical limitations and are distinguished only by statutory category.

7. Claims 4 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over) Gnagy (US 7,058,633 B1) Shafer (US 2002/0191619 A1) and in view of www.acky.net/html/meta.sht "How to insert META tags."

Referring to claim 4 Gnagy discloses all the limitations of claim 4 which is described above. Gnagy also discloses performing said locating; replacing and serving steps with a new alias (Col.3 lines 25-35) (Col.5 lines 65- Col. 6 lines 17). Gnagy did not disclose inserting a refresh tag in said markup to command a refreshing of said markup with in a shortened period of time. The general concept of inserting a refresh tag in said markup to command a refreshing of said markup

with a shortened period of time is well known in the art as taught by “ How to insert META tags”. The article “How to insert META tags” discloses steps on how to insert a refresh tag using META tags. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include inserting a refresh tag in said markup to command a refreshing of said markup with shortened period of time in order to allow the web browser to automatically refresh the current page.

Claim 16 is likewise rejected using the same reasoning and citations for claim 4 since they recite identical limitations and are distinguished only by statutory category.

8. Claim 5 rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gnagy (US 7,058,633 B1) in view of Shafer (US 2002/0191619 A1)in view of Cai (US2004/0172468 A1) and further in view of Prabhakar (US 2005/0010662 A1).

Referring to Claim 5, Gnagy discloses all the limitations of claim 5 which are described above. Gnagy did not disclose “wherein said determining step comprises the steps of: tracking a number of references to content disposed in said markup; further tracking a number of requests for content produced when rendering said markup; and, determining that content blocking has occurred when a difference between said references and said requests exceeds a threshold value.” The general concept of tracking a number of references to content disposed in said markup; further tracking a number of requests for content produced when rendering said markup is well known in the art taught by Cai. Cai discloses tracking a number of references to content disposed in said markup [0017] [0028]; further tracking a number of requests for content produced when

rendering said markup [0017] [0028];. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Gnagy by Cali to include the limitation “tracking a number of references to content disposed in said markup; further tracking a number of requests for content produced when rendering said markup” in order to provide security protection unit that protects the underlying computer system from unauthorized intrusion resulting from redirection of applications as they process in the multi-application environment.

Although the modified teachings of Wolfe shows substantial features of the claimed invention, they further fail to expressly disclose. “determining that content blocking has occurred when a difference between said references and said requests exceeds a threshold value.”

Nevertheless, “determining that content blocking has occurred when a difference between said references and said requests exceeds a threshold” was well known in the art at the time of the claim invention. In a similar field of endeavor, Prabhakar teaches, “determining that content blocking has occurred when a difference between said references and said requests exceeds a threshold” [0042]. Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to further modify Gnagy by Prabhakar to include the limitations of “determining that content blocking has occurred when a difference between said references and said requests exceeds a threshold value.” as taught by Prabhakar in order to provide security protection unit that protects the underlying computer system from unauthorized intrusion resulting from redirection of applications as they process in the multi-application environment.

9. Claim 6 rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gnagy (US 7,058,633 B1) Shafer (US 2002/0191619 A1)in view of Prabhakar (US 2005/0010662 A1).

Referring to Claim 6 Gnagy discloses all the limitations of claim 6 which are described above. Gnagy did not disclose ‘wherein said determining step comprises the steps of: statistically tracing instances of served content; and, determining that content blocking has occurred when a particular one of said served content has not been served as often as indicated by said statistical tracking.” The general concept of statistically tracking instances of served content; and, determining that content blocking has occurred when a particular one of said served content has not been served as often as indicated by said statistical tracking is well known in the art as taught by Prabhakar. Prabhakar discloses the limitations of statistically tracing instances of served content; and, determining that content blocking has occurred when a particular one of said served content has not been served as often as indicated by said statistical tracking [0043]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Gnagy by Prabhakar to include the limitation determining that content blocking has occurred when a particular one of said served content has not been served as often as indicated by said statistical tracking in order to provide security protection unit that protects the underlying computer system from unauthorized intrusion resulting from redirection of applications as they process in the multi-application environment.

Claim 12 rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gnagy (US 7,058,633 B1) further in view of Shafer (US 2002/0191619 A1) in view of Kingberg (US 2003/0061515 A1).

Referring to Claim 10, Gnagy discloses all of the limitations of claim 10 which is described above. Gnagy also discloses a system “wherein said variable aliasing logic is communicatively coupled to a reverse proxy server . The gernal concept of wherein said variable aliasing logic is communicatively coupled to a reverse proxy server is well known in the art taught by Kingberg. Kingberg discloses wherein said variable aliasing logic is communicatively coupled to a reverse proxy server (Pg. 5 [0065]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Gnagy to include wherein said variable aliasing logic is communicatively coupled to a reverse proxy server in order to provide security protection unit that protects the underlying computer system from unauthorized intrusion resulting from redirection of applications as they process in the multi-application environment.

Claim 12 rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gnagy (US 7,058,633 B1) further in view of Shafer (US 2002/0191619 A1) in view of Omoigui (US 6,694,352 B1) further in view of Khanna (US 7,110407 B1).

Referring to claim 12 Gnagy discloses all the limitations of claim 12 which is described above. Gnagy also discloses a formulator having a configuration for generating a simulated path (Col.5 lines 65- Col. 6 lines 17). Gnagy did not disclose an address encoder having logic for producing an encoded string based upon at least a portion of a reference, a simulated path formulator

coupled to said encoder, and, a translation table configured to store said simulated path and at least a portion of said reference. The general concept of an address encoder having logic for producing an encoded string based upon at least a portion of a reference is well known in the art as taught by Khanna. Khanna discloses an address encoder having logic for producing an encoded string based upon at least a portion of a reference (Col. 2 lines 47-57). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Gnagy by Khanna to include the limitation "an address encoder having logic for producing an encoded string based upon at least a portion of a reference" in order to provide security protection unit that protects the underlying computer system from unauthorized intrusion resulting from redirection of applications as they process in the multi-application environment.

Although the modified teachings of Gnagy shows substantial features of the claimed invention, they further fail to expressly disclose. "a simulated path formulator coupled to said encoder, a translation table configured to store said simulated path and at least a portion of said reference."

Nevertheless, "a simulated path formulator coupled to said encoder, a translation table configured to store said simulated path and at least a portion of said reference" was well known in the art at the time of the claimed invention. In a similar field of endeavor, Omoigui teaches: "a simulated path formulator i.e. URL coupled to said encoder, a translation table i.e. database configured to store said simulated path and at least a portion of said reference i.e. presentation" (Col. 10 lines 32-43). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention to further modify Gnagy by Omoigui to include the limitation "a simulated path formulator coupled to said encoder, a translation table configured to store said simulated path and at least a portion of said reference" in order to provide security protection unit that protects the underlying computer system from unauthorized intrusion resulting from redirection of applications as they process in the multi-application environment.

Conclusion

Arguments are deemed moot in view of the new grounds of rejection necessitated by the amendment.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ashley D. Turner whose telephone number is 571-270-1603. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday 7:30a.m.- 5:00p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nathan J. Flynn can be reached on 571-272-1915. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Ashley D Turner
Examiner
Art Unit 2154

/Nathan J. Flynn/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2154

